



Diamond Island Formation. Distinctive strongly sheared dark gray des sciences de la Terre, Atlas geologique) - RÉVISION.) U = upthrown block; D = downthrown block.to black, non-bedded quartz-muscovite-graphite-pyrite phyllite, STRATIFIED ROCKS usually showing thin veinlets of quartz. Pyrite occurs as euhedral cubes Nomenclature boundary between rocks assigned to and as thin streaks parallel to foliation. the Merrimack Group and rocks assigned to the Silurian - Ordovician Central Maine sequence. CENTRAL MAINE SEQUENCE Spring Point Formation. Medium greenish gray actinolite-biotitechlorite-plagioclase-quartz schist and amphibolite. Some light gray 4 Photo locality. Hutchins Corner Formation. Fine-grained medium gray migmatized plagioclase-quartz-biotite granofels is known from borings, but is not quartz-plagioclase-biotite gneiss with minor thin interlayers of Flying Point fault presently exposed. medium light greenish gray calc-silicate granofels or gneiss. Cape Elizabeth Formation. Fine-grained medium gray quartz-MERRIMACK GROUP plagioclase-muscovite-chlorite-biotite-garnet phyllite and dark gray muscovite-chlorite-biotite-garnet phyllite. Berwick Formation. Fine-grained medium gray migmatized and nonmigmatized quartz-plagioclase biotite gneiss and granofels with minor SOb light medium gray calc-silicate gneiss or granofels. Eliot Formation: Fine-grained buff-weathering, medium-gray quartz-plagioclase-biotite phyllite with abundant carbonate at lowest grades, calc-silicate minerals (clinozoisite, sphene, diopside, and rarely grossular) at higher grades of metamorphism; with interlayered dark gray phyllite. Formation is strongly sheared throughout. South Portland Johns Point fault Flying Point fault SOe SOe SOb Oce

Fault. Arrows indicate sense of motion.

Échelle des temps géologiques, 2002: Commission

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Overprint pattern indicates areas of extensive injection by granite

pegmatite stringers, northwest of Flying Point fault.